

```
In article <1909@arrl.org> jkearman@arrl.org (Jim Kearman) writes:
>>In article <1993Jul29.110445@IASTATE.EDU> wjturner@IASTATE.EDU (William J
Turner) writes:
>>>modified 30 using the American Morse (didididadit daaaah) which is one of the
>>                                     ^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>>
>>
>I believe this prosign was used to alert the receiving
```

>operator that transmission was about to commence. Nowadays,
>it's just a time filler while the OT collects his/her thoughts.
>

Here's a thought about didididahdit... it is the reverse of AS, didahdididit.
AS means stand-by, I will not be transmitting; when you recommence
transmitting you send the reverse or didididahdit meaning you are starting
to transmit again.

Don't know if it's true, but I like the symmetry.

--

[] [] [] []	Kevin Sanders, KN6FQ	NCR Torrey Pines
[] [] [] []	kevin.sanders@torreypinesca.ncr.com	(619) 597-3602
[] [] [] []	kevin%beacons@cyber.net	
[] [] [] []		
[] [] [] []	Dump MS-DOS. Prevent Programmer Burnout with Linux.	

Date: 30 Jul 93 17:53:37 GMT
From: news.crd.ge.com!crd.ge.com!SALTZMAN@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Computer coax used for RF; info wanted
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Digital Equipment Corporation uses coaxial cable to implement
their "Computer Interconnect" (CI) high speed computer
interconnection strategy among VAX and Alpha computers.

Does anyone have information on the characteristics of this
cable and its applicability to RF transmission line use?
The CI cable that I have comes from various manufacturers,
including Belden. The identifying information printed on
the cable is as follows:

DEC P/N 1700248-01 Rev. C Signal Coax Astro 1478 AWM
" " Belden 1478

The cable is about the same size as RG-8 but has a light blue
outer covering instead of black. It has N-type connectors attached.
I can't seem to find a cable #1478 in any of my cable catalogs.

Thanks very much in advance for any information on this cable.

Bob, WB2ARK
Please reply: saltzman@crd.ge.com

=====
Robert B. Saltzman (Bob) Internet: saltzman@crd.ge.com
Information System Operation Snailnet: Bldg KW, Room C120, PO Box 8

General Electric Company AT&Tnet: 518-387-5828(B), 387-6560(FAX),
Corporate Research and Development 518-370-2222(H)
Schenectady, New York 12301 USA ICBMnet: 42 50 04 N, 73 54 14 W, Alt 246
AEMT-4 Paramedic/Firefighter HAMnet: WB2ARK (advanced)

=====

Date: 30 Jul 93 18:20:27 GMT
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!convex!constellation!essex.ecn.uoknor.edu!
news@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Coordinates -> distance calculation
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <23ahc8\$mt3@access.digex.net> bote@access.digex.net (John Boteler)
writes:

>I need to know a quick and dirty way to code a program
>to calculate the distance between two points specified
>by their Lat./Long. coordinates. A brief note about
>the theory and a formula should get me started.
>

>I am sure that I could figure it out given enough
>time and coffee, but this certainly would be too
>much like re-inventing the wheel for my taste.

John: See the ARRL handbook (or is it the Operating Manual? I'm
at work and can't look). They explain the math (it is based on
a "spherical triangle," and even provide a BASIC program to do the
trick. It gives the bearing, also. If you can't find it, e-mail
me and I can get you the info. They assume a spherical Earth, but
hey, Earth's only 0.3% out-of-round anyway!

73,

Jud

+-----+
| Jud Ahern KC5RI Internet: jahern@geohub.gcn.uoknor.edu |
| Geology & Geophysics Bitnet: jahern@uokgcn.bitnet |
| University of Oklahoma "Opinions expressed here reflect the entire|
| Norman, OK 73019 University, in one convenient location." |
+-----+

Date: Mon, 02 Aug 1993 14:11:09 +0600
From: mdisea!mothost!lmpsbbs!mac-am-25.rtsg.mot.com!user@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Handhelds on airplanes

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <23jgtq\$eqo@news.bu.edu>, david@bu.edu (David Gagnon) wrote:

> If I am flying there, I would like to be able to put my radio in my carry
> on luggage, and I was wondering if there were any problems with doing this.
> I realize that they will probably shoot you if you start transmitting or
> such while on the plane, but I would like to know if airport security will
> let you on the plane with it in carry on luggage.
>

I've taken my radio as carry-on many times (Detroit Metro & Chicago O'Hare)
and had no problems.
It went through the X-Rays and nothing was said.

> Also, can you transmit from within an airline terminal, or is there a
> chance that you will be causing harmful interference to anyone? Also,
> will they let you do it? Any replies will be appreciated.
>

I have also used my HT in a terminal (not for long though, the person I was
calling didn't answer) and while I was wondering the same thing, I wasn't
harrassed by anyone...

Hope this helps!

73!

Marc Holdwick, N8KWX/9

Date: 31 Jul 93 21:22:55 GMT
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!spool.mu.edu!sgiblab!a2i!davidj@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: HELP, PC RADIATES ...QRM
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In <744135015snx@bsdihi.atr.bso.nl> dihi@bsdihi.atr.bso.nl (Dick Hissink) writes:

>The combination of the PC and the radio equipment opens new doors of
>possibilities... But what happens as soon as I switch on my PC? I get
>a hell of a lot of QRM on almost every band!

>The main source is the monitor, but also the PC unit itself causes radiation.
>I did some experiments with Ferrite clamps around all the in- and outgoing
>cabling, but without a real satisfying result.

>Probably more of us have been struggling with radiating PC's, and I wonder

>if somebody has THE answer, or maybe some tips what to do.

>Thanks!

It is a big problem, and it has more annoying aspects too: people can eavesdrop on the QRM and see what's on your screen. So the government types who worry about that have developed solutions to it. There is no quick fix. You need a conductive cage around the entire PC and monitor, and you need to filter every wire coming in or out.

I posted a note a few weeks back about a surplus store here in San Jose that was blowing out TEMPEST qualified ex-govt PC's that are very quiet. They wanted \$99 for a complete PC with a floppy, 640K, kbd and mono monitor, \$40 more for color, \$1/MB for hard drives, etc. They also had some empty TEMPEST cases for \$10-20. Advanced Component Electronics, 408-297-1383.

73

David WA6NMF

>Dick Hissink PA3DSP
>Email:dihi@bsdihi.atr.bso.nl

--

David Josephson <david@josephson.com>

Date: 30 Jul 93 13:59:21 GMT
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!newsrelay.iastate.edu!news.iastate.edu!
IASTATE.EDU!wjturner@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: historic question
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <D1FF8B2w165w@inqmind.bison.mb.ca>, bills@inqmind.bison.mb.ca (Bill Shymanski) writes:

> dnewkirk@arrl.org (Dave Newkirk) writes:

>

> > In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dadams@cray.com (David Adams) writes:
> >
> > > In browsing through the July issue of QST I notice (p. 101 under 75 years
ag
> > >
> > > "July 1918 -- QST, like US Amateur Radio itself, remains shut down for the
> > > duration of World War I."

[Irrelevant stuff deleted.]

> Umm, being pedantic here, but wasn't July 1918 pretty close to the end of
> WWI ? The shooting started in 1914, of course, and the US got involved
> in 1917 - so at what point did the edict go out to go off the air ?
> Bill

I think the operative word is "remains". That would mean it was shut down
before July 1918, and was still shut down. (Until the end of World War I).

I think I recall hearing that it was April 1917 when they closed down
altogether. That was when the US entered the war. (Of course, it could have
been earlier.)

--

Will Turner, N0RDV	-----
wjturner@iastate.edu	"Are you going to have any professionalism,
twp77@isuvax.iastate.edu	or am I going to have to beat it into you?"
TURNERW@vaxld.ameslab.gov	-----

Date: 30 Jul 93 09:15:26 est
From: psinntp!arrl.org@uunet.uu.net
Subject: historic question
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, bills@inqmind.bison.mb.ca (Bill Shymanski) writes:

> Umm, being pedantic here, but wasn't July 1918 pretty close to the end of
> WWI ? The shooting started in 1914, of course, and the US got involved
> in 1917 - so at what point did the edict go out to go off the air ?
> Bill

May 1917 *QST* carried the news; the order came in April 1917, so
far as I know without checking. I believe that the Navy
Department sent a form letter to all licensed amateurs; *QST*
carried its text, if I recall correctly.

BTW, I don't think you're being pedantic. It's a funny thing: We unconsciously live our lives in excruciating detail, and usually don't think ourselves odd for doing so. (We're too busy doing it, and anyway we can't avoid the detail!) But we often *do* consider as odd attempts to *recount* our lives in detail -- or even to try to nail down the actual date or time of even just one Big Detail. (The Warsaw Ghetto uprising happened exactly when?) Even though the best "histories" rarely, if ever, get down to day-to-day details, many folks consider historians in general to be unacceptably picky *about* detail. "Who cares if information about dead people is accurate anyway? *We're* living *today.*" That's a hard one hard to refute, especially for historians being paid by the hour!

Regards/WJ1Z

David Newkirk, Senior Asst Tech Editor	voice: 203-666-1541 X280
American Radio Relay League	fax: 203-665-7531
225 Main St, Newington CT 06111 USA	net: dnewkirk@arrl.org

Date: Thu, 29 Jul 1993 20:43:34 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!portal!lhaven.UUmh.Ab.Ca!combdyn!lawrence@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: How does an American sign in Canada?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <CAtr7x.JsH@hpbbird.bbn.hp.com> uweb@hpbbn.bbn.hp.com writes:
>Lawrence *The Dreamer* Chen (lawrence@combdyn.com) wrote:
>: >changed, but I have heard some europeans on the 146-148 area.
>: >
>: Yeah, I suppose this would be important....since for some reason most of our
>: repeaters and our Simplex call out channel are in this area.
>
>Not to mention the 430-440 MHz in Europe versus 440-450 in the US!
>
Well, actually were allowed to use 430-440 over here....though most radios don't work in this area. The ATV and packet people work in this part of the band.

I heard that for this region the band is from 420-450MHz, but my radio only covers 430-450 MHz.

>
>--
>NAME Uwe Behle, HP Boeblingen Instruments Division
>EMAIL uweb@hpbbn.bbn.hp.com (internet)\
> df3du@db0sao.ampr.org (packet radio)

>SNAIL Hewlett-Packard GmbH, BID R&D, Herrenberger Str. 130,\
> D-71034 Boeblingen, Germany
>PHONE 011-49-7031-142016 (work)

--

--EMAIL-----PHONE-----FAX-----
| WORK: lawrence@combdyn.com | (403)529-2162 | (403)529-2516 | CallSign
| HOME: dreamer@lhaven.uumh.ab.ca | (403)526-6019 | disconnected | VE6LKC

disclamer = (working_for && !representing) + (Combustion Dynamics Ltd.);

Date: 1 Aug 93 04:42:01 GMT
From: nih-csl!postman@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Need help repairing 1937(?) Philco AM/SW radio
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I'm looking for help from an expert on old (circa 1937) vacuum tube receivers. I am fixing a Philco model 37-690 "cathederal" radio that my grandfather used to own. It is an AM/short wave (530 KHz to 18.2 KHz). It is basically working, but could use a lot of further work. Some of the questions I have are:

- 1) Where can I get the audio choke rewound (It is about the size and shape of a 1 amp filament transformer)?
- 2) What, exactly, is "magnetic tuning" ?
- 3) What, exactly, is the "expander" circuit?
- 4) There is a mechanism on the tuning dial for rapidly finding a preset station. How does that work and can it be reprogrammed?
- 5) I have the last pages of the owner's manual, with schematics, component layouts, component values, etc., but I am interested in finding the rest of the owner's manual explaining how to use the radio.

Thanks for any expert advise. Note, I am aware of Antique Radio Classified (although my subscription ran out a couple of years ago). Right now, it would be nice to have help from someone with experience working on these old radios. Any volunteers?

Andy Mitz
WA3LTJ

--

Andrew Mitz, Biomedical Eng., Nationl Institutes | Opinions are mine alone
of Health Animal Center, Poolesville, MD | arm@helix.nih.gov

Date: 31 Jul 93 17:25:29 GMT
From: ogicse!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: S METERS AND MODERN TECHNOLOGY
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <930729094340.17ea@MAR65.MAR.ORA.FDA.GOV>
ODONNELLP@MAR65.MAR.ORA.FDA.GOV writes:

>
>The S-meters we have on HF rigs are pretty poor, as absolute value
>indicators for the most part, but FM rigs are ludicrous! I had one
>that indicated S9 +40db with only 20uv injected at the antenna jack!
>If S9 is supposed to be 50uv, 40db over should be 5000uv (5mv)! I
>can't even figure the percentage error in something like that, but
>the meter was indicating 250X's more signal than was really there!
>I don't know about how you feel regarding something like that, but
>its not acceptable to me to call it an S-meter! 'Cause its not
>even in the same universe.

As I recall, S meters for VHF and above are specified differently.
I think S9 is supposed to be 5 uv instead of 50. The steps are
different too. 5 uv is a strong signal on VHF while 0.5 uv is
getting down toward the floor of older receivers. That's only
a range of 10X, so it's logical that the steps would be smaller.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: 31 Jul 1993 14:33:12 +0300
From: pipex!sunic!news.funet.fi!butler.cc.tut.fi!lehtori.cc.tut.fi!not-for-
mail@uunet.uu.net
Subject: S METERS AND MODERN TECHNOLOGY
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

ODONNELL@MAR65.MAR.ORA.FDA.GOV wrote:

>Bob wrote:

. . .
>> More recently, I measured 4 or 5 different FM VHF/UHF rigs (handhelds
>> and mobile transceivers). The typical "S-unit" size was 1 to 2 dB.
>> I believe this is driven by the FM nature of the beast, but I haven't
>> given it any further thought.

> Well, I think you're on to something about the FM mode Bob. It
> should only take a few uvolts of RF to fully quiet the radio, which
> is what the meter seems to be telling you too! Once the FM detector
> is fully saturated, more RF on the input doesn't do any good. It's
> already quieted all the way! So, seems like your meter is set up
> properly for the MODE! Maybe on FM rigs we should call it a mode
> meter, not S-meter, huh?

In many FM-receivers the squelch is controlled by the amount of ultra-
sonic noise present at the FM-detector output (5 kHz high-pass filter,
amplifier and noise rectifier). The simplest way to get a signal quality
indication is to hook up the meter at the noise rectifier output.
At full quieting, there is no ultrasonic noise and the meter is biased
to display S9. This "S-meter" *is* actually a quieting meter.

However, some modern FM-chips have RSSI (received signal strength
indication), which is generated before the limiter. This should give
more reliable indication.

> Paul
> WB2OYC

Paul OH3LWR

Date: Thu, 29 Jul 1993 12:19:01 GMT
From: pravda.sdsc.edu!news.cerf.net!usc!sdd.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!hplextra!
hpcc05!hpbbn!hpbbird!uweb@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: TNC keys DJ-580
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Tony Michel (michel@bbn.com) wrote:
: Warren, KD4YRN, complains that his TNC will not key his DJ-580. He says
: he tried "various values" of R & C.
:

: Warren - You didn't say what values you tried. I found that with a PacComm
Tiny-2
: (quite a nice box) I required a resistor no larger than 2.7K to get my DJ-580
: to key. As I recall, the recommended value was 5K, but that didn't work. I
: didn't fool around with a capacitor, and I didn't use the recommended 3-pin
: connector (available where?), so I'm probably wasting some power by shorting
: the mike power limiting resistor to ground. But it keys fine, it runs for a
: long time on a battery charge, and the radio doesn't get very hot. Try a
smaller
: pull-down resistor. (Not too small, though!)

:
: AXM
: kd1ik

I use a 25k resistor with a TNC2S, no caps. It probably depends on the switch
in the TNC. If it's a bipolar it may need a lower resistor than with a
FET or relay (lower on-resistance)

Uwe

--
NAME Uwe Behle, HP Boeblingen Instruments Division
EMAIL uweb@hpbbn.bbn.hp.com (internet)\
df3du@db0sao.ampr.org (packet radio)
SNAIL Hewlett-Packard GmbH, BID R&D, Herrenberger Str. 130,\
D-71034 Boeblingen, Germany
PHONE 011-49-7031-142016 (work)

Date: 30 Jul 93 13:03:04 GMT
From: ogicse!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: TS50 Illegal!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1894@arrl.org> jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom, KE3Z) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
[delete]
>>There's a cute little vector diagram on pg 527 of the Fourth Edition
>>of _Reference Data for Radio Engineers_ that shows all this. I knew
>>staring at vector plots would pay off some day. :-)
>
>The earliest edition of the book I can lay my hands on easily is the
>fifth. It's a complete revision, apparently, and one of the things
>they seem to have removed is the diagram you refer to. Maybe it was
>confusing to the readers.

Apparently! The diagram shows the modulation vectors as being at

right angles to each other, and riding on the carrier vector. That's where the sqrt(2) came from in my numbers, it's the relation for the hypotenuse of a right triangle with equal adjacent sides. What I failed to see, and what Kare clearly pointed out, was that this relation is only a snapshot, the vectors are rotating in opposite directions. Obviously I should pay more attention to trig and less to descriptive geometry. :-(

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: Mon, 2 Aug 1993 14:04:21 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!fc.hp.com!jayk@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Jul29.110445@IASTATE.EDU>, <CAy0C2.My6@fc.hp.com>,
<1993Jul30.090636@IASTATE.EDU>
Reply-To : jayk@fc.hp.com
Subject : Re: -.-. .-- -. . .-- ...

William J Turner (wjturner@IASTATE.EDU) wrote:

: As I said before, look in the ARRL Radio Amateur's Handbook, the Operator's
: Manual, Now You're Talking!, and the various test study guides (just to name
: a few). I know others books such as histories of Morse Code and ham radio
: should not only give you the prosigns, but also a brief history of how it
: became what it did.

I must have missed the note where you said before.

I did look in the Handbook. It gives a list but not how to use them. Is $\overline{\text{SK}}$
the only one you think doesn't belongs at the end or are there others? Which
ham book said SK doesn't go at the end? Do you send the other stations call
when doing a SK? If so how (N0RDV SK de K0GU or SK N0RDV de K0GU)?

I must confess I never actually use $\overline{\text{SK}}$. I typically end a QSO with
N0RDV de K0GU . . with the 'de' being optional. The SK is implied in the
dit dit. This obviously won't be technically correct but is a popular
current style.

73, Jay K0GU

Date: 1 Aug 1993 21:18:15 -0400
From: noc.near.net!news.delphi.com!news.delphi.com!not-for-mail@uunet.uu.net
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Jul19.110351.28366@ennews.eas.asu.edu>,
<CAEYrM.8F5@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>, <22gnqi\$25u@gopher.cs.uofs.edu>
Subject : Re: Order pizza on your autopatch now

bill@cs.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:

>Does anyone have a complete copy of the FCC release?? It was said that
>this change would also allow the use of Amateur Radio more in support of
>education. Was this included? Or is the real thing so vague that we are
>going to find ourselves in the same boat we have always been with armchair
>lawyers poo-pooing everything we try and do. If in fact the rules have
>been made more reasonable and clear, this may be the opportunity we have
>needed to start doing things that will garner good PR without having to
>wait for an earthquake or a flood.

>bill KB3YV

Just a couple of cents here...

Until such time as the "armchair lawyers" get the AUTHORITY to issue Notices of Apparent Liability or make the judgements, I'm not going to worry too much about them. The last time I read 97.113 it was more vague about what was allowed than what was prohibited and I expect the new verbage to be even better. So far have only seen the ARRL bulletin regarding the forthcoming change.

Chuck Daley
KD4LXQ

Date: Fri, 30 Jul 1993 14:06:36 GMT
From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!
vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!newsrelay.iastate.edu!news.iastate.edu!IASTATE.EDU!
wjturner@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <CAxJ11.HDJ@fc.hp.com>, <1993Jul29.110445@IASTATE.EDU>,
<CAy0C2.My6@fc.hp.com>
Reply-To : wjturner@IASTATE.EDU (William J Turner)
Subject : Re: -. . . -- -. . . -- ...

In article <CAy0C2.My6@fc.hp.com>, jayk@fc.hp.com (Jay Kesterson K0GU) writes:

> William J Turner (wjturner@IASTATE.EDU) wrote:
> : I think CL would come closer to your "key is silent". It means you are
> : closing the station. It, by the way, is technically the only thing you
> :
> : send after the final ID, "shave and a haircut" not being an official
> : prosign.
>
> What source are you getting all this technical information from?

As I said before, look in the ARRL Radio Amateur's Handbook, the Operator's Manual, Now You're Talking!, and the various test study guides (just to name a few). I know others books such as histories of Morse Code and ham radio should not only give you the prosigns, but also a brief history of how it became what it did.

--

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wjturner@iastate.edu	"Are you going to have any professionalism,
twp77@isuvax.iastate.edu	or am I going to have to beat it into you?"
TURNERW@vaxld.ameslab.gov	-----

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #927
